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TRUMAN OUTLINES PLANS IN MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Calls for Speedy Action on Interim Lend-Lease; Promises Lifting of War Controls

Special

WASHINGTON, September 7.—President Truman yesterday delivered a detailed message to the new session of the United States Congress outlining a broad and comprehensive program in which the place of the United States in the postwar world was defined. In his 15,000-word message, the President dealt with the Lend-Lease, reconversion of industry to peacetime needs, tax reduction, unemployment benefits, the disposition of surplus war materials and similar matters.

In his greatly-awaited message to Congress, the Chief Executive called for speedy action on his interim Lend-Lease proposal, promised the lifting of wartime controls, asked for additional American contribution to the UNRRA of $550,000,000 and predicted that American spendings this fiscal year will exceed the anticipated revenues.

Touching at length on the Lend-Lease issue, Mr. Truman emphasized that "all Lend-Lease obligations are not to be cancelled" although "we must recognize that it will not be possible for our allies to pay us dollars for the overwhelming portion of the obligations." The President said that the United States will seek to reach settlements which would permit generally a sound world-wide economy. As he put it, "We must turn from economic cooperation in war to economic cooperation in peace."

The President asked Congress for speedy action on his proposal to give America's allies an "interim" lend-lease to tide them over the gap caused by the sudden ending of the wartime delivery plan. "We wish to maintain the flow of supplies without interruption," he said. "Accordingly, I have directed the executive agencies to complete their arrangements at the earliest possible moment. I ask Congress for speedy consideration of the recommendations when they are made." The President did not give details of his interim plan, however.

He declared that the United States had taken steps to carry out the Bretton Woods proposal of an international monetary fund and an international bank and was prepared to expand the operations of the Export-Import Bank.

President Truman also called for additional American contribution to the UNRRA of $550,000,000. He said, "In meeting needs of the UNRRA, surplus military and Lend-Lease goods will be used to the greatest possible extent." He added that all the participating countries had been asked to make additional contributions also so that the relief work in Europe and Asia could be completed.

Dealing with the postwar situation in America, Mr. Truman promised the lifting of controls one by one as fast possible, but cautioned that the overall abandonment would leave the Chief Executive powerless to prevent bottlenecks, shortages and inflation. He declared that the abolition of wartime controls would lead to great confusion and chaos in the government.

The President emphasized that the $66,000,000,000 the Government expects to spend this fiscal year will exceed the anticipated revenues by $30,000,000,000. And he added "We must reconcile ourselves to the fact that room for tax reductions is limited. A total war effort cannot be liquidated overnight," he stressed.

But the President tempered his warnings with expressions of confidence. He declared that prompt and vigorous Congressional and administration effort can usher in an era of unprecedented prosperity."

Mr. Truman expressed hope that the Congress would modernize the entire Federal tax structure. He asked for a vast public works program, maintenance of the draft program, and the inauguration of a new labor legislation.

The Congress reconvened on Wednesday, but both Houses met only briefly. The House was in session one hour and 32 minutes and three resolutions were entered asking the end of the draft and another asking the Pearl Harbor investigation. The Senate met only for 17 minutes then adjourned in respect for California's Senator, Hiram Johnson, who died during the Congressional recess.

On the same day, President Truman recommended a $3,500,000,000 slash in appropriations to 28 governmental agencies and promised it was just the first of many cuts in the United States spending.

U.S. Navy Recommends Retaining Naval Bases In Pacific, Atlantic

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 6.—The United States Navy yesterday recommended that its vast chain of bases in the Pacific and Atlantic should be maintained for the permanent postwar security of the United States. Struve H. Hensel, Assistant Secretary for the Navy, disclosed that the navy would recommend to Congress that Kodiak, Adak, Hawaiian, Island, Balboa, Guam, Tinian, Saipan, Monoul, Bonins, Ryukyus, Manus and the Philippines will be retained as major Pacific bases. In the Atlantic, the navy staff urged the retention of bases in Argentina, Newfoundland, Bermuda, Roosevelt Roads, San Juan (Puerto Rico) and Coco Solo (Canal Zone).

EXCLUSION OF JAPANESE FROM WEST COAST ENDS

Orders Issued by Stimson, Pratt Affect Internees; Fair Treatment Asked

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 6.—The U.S. War Department on September 4 terminated completely the wartime orders excluding persons of Japanese ancestry from living on the Pacific Coast States.

The proclamations issued simultaneously by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and by Major General H. C. Pratt, Western Coast Defense Commander, remove all remaining military exclusion areas. Last December mass exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast area was terminated and a system of individual exclusion substituted.

At one time early in the war, approximately 110,000 persons were evacuated from the West Coast States under the exclusion program. At the present time, between 47,000 and 52,000 persons are in eight relocation camps and in the segregation center at Tule Lake, California.

Relocation camps will be closed by December 15, the war relocation authority has announced.

Major General Pratt's proclamation specified: "All persons permitted to return to the West Coast areas should be accorded the same treatment and allowed to enjoy the same privileges which are accorded to other law abiding American citizens or residents."

The future status of the segregation center at Tule Lake where about 17,000 persons now are accommodated remains to be determined. A total of 5,000 to 6,000 persons at Tule Lake are under restraint by the Justice Department. These include Japanese citizens and American citizens who have renounced their United States citizenship.

YUGOSLAVIA WANTS INQUIRY

Government Demands Probing into Declaration on Frontier

Special to the Nippon Times

LONDON, September 4.—Armed by the suggestions made by the United States and Britain, the Yugoslav Government has come out with the demand for a fair-trial inquiry into the declaration on the frontier between Yugoslavia and Greece.

The Belgrade radio broadcast this demand pointing out that it was the United States Government that had suggested the setting up of a Committee of Inquiry and that last month Ernest Bevin, Britain's Foreign Secretary, had welcomed this plan.

As far as Greece is concerned, it is pointed out in London that the Greek Government has favored the proposal.

To Guard Atomic Secrets

Special

WASHINGTON, September 7.—The United States Congressmen yesterday proposed a legislation to preserve the secrets of the atomic bomb and prohibit its use in war. Democratic Representative Ludlow of Indiana wanted to make it a felon punishable by death for revealing the atomic secrets. Republican Representative Bender of Ohio recommended an international agreement to forbid the use of the bomb as a weapon.

U.S. Troops Leave Marseilles

Domei

PARIS, September 2.—More than 15,000 United States troops of the mixed units left Marseilles yesterday for the United States.

DIRECT ADMINISTRATION NOT PLANNED BY ALLIES

Results of Talks With MacArthur, Sutherland, Explained by Shigemitsu

Averring that the Allied Nations, having full confidence in the measures taken by the Japanese Government and in the attitude of the people in respect to the execution of the terms of the Potsdam Proclamation, will not enforce military administration in Japan, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, in a press interview at the Imperial Hotel at 2:30 p.m. on September 6, explained the results of the long conferences he had in Yokohama on September 3 and 4 with General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander, and Lieutenant General Richard Sutherland, Chief of Staff of the Allied Forces.

In these conferences he explained the opinions of the Japanese Government, and obtained the understanding of the Allied leaders, on various important matters, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu told the press representatives. The Foreign Minister particularly emphasized that the Allied Powers will not enforce military administration in Japan, possessing as they do positive goodwill in respect to the rehabilitation of the nation's peace industries and the stabilization of its people's livelihood. At the same time, he announced that the structure and operations of the Foreign Office would be expanded and improved in order to facilitate satisfactory negotiations with the Allied side.

"An Imperial Rescript was promulgated on September 2, the day on which the Instrument of Surrender was signed. Thus it has become clear what situation we are facing today," thus said Foreign Minister Shigemitsu. He continued:

"Japan must now carry out the terms of the Potsdam Proclamation with sincerity and determination. These terms cover a fairly large field and at points are not explicit. Thus in carrying them out, it becomes necessary to confer frequently with the other side, to make them concrete and clear. At the same time, it is also necessary to try to come to an understanding on fundamental problems concerning the termination of the war between Japan and the Allied Powers.

"To that end, I called on and conferred with General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander, and Lieutenant General Richard Sutherland, Chief of Staff of the Allied Forces. As a result, we have been able to reach a full understanding on the basic questions concerning the termination of the war. Furthermore, we reached satisfactory arrangements for the execution of the terms of the Potsdam Proclamation, and particularly regarding the economic matters concerning the people's livelihood.

"Firstly, the Allied Forces now possess full confidence in the measures taken by the Japanese Government for the execution of the terms of the Potsdam Proclamation. Although widely rumored military administration will not be enforced and every demand of the Allied Powers will be made through the Japanese Government. For this, not only administrative but also legal measures will be taken as they become necessary.

"Next, concerning the livelihood of the people, the Allies have shown a sympathetic attitude and it has been arranged that every possible effort be made so that industries necessary for food production increase and other peace industries may be revived and expanded. Of course, pure war industries must be suspended, but to speedily revive peace industries is, of course, necessary for the livelihood of the people.

"The disarming of troops and other matters directly concerned with the termination of the war are now being faithfully carried out by the military authorities. I believe that the people should conduct their general peaceful economic activities concerning their own livelihood, without uneasiness.

"Secondly, matters, after the formal signing of the Instrument of Surrender, are generally progressing satisfactorily. The negotiations with the Allied side are being undertaken by the Foreign Office, and for that purpose, it has been arranged that the opinions of all the Ministries concerned, as well as of private circles, will be collected. In the future, to enable all concerned to negotiate effectively with the Allied side, I wish to adopt a system of Counsellors in the Central Liaison Office of the Foreign Ministry. It is also hoped that leading civilian persons may participate in a new Council to be formed within the Foreign Ministry or that the number of advisers to the Foreign Ministry will be increased to foster a more lively activity of the Ministry."

Decrease to 2 Million Koku in Rice Holdover Main Reason for Cut in Rations Made in July

The rice holdover this year decreased to 2,300,000 koku in contrast to the 4,000,000-8,000,000 koku held over in this country each year before. This was the main reason for the reduction of rice rationed to the people in July this year.

This was revealed by the Government in making public the rice production since 1936. During the four years from 1936 to 1939, the rice production ranged from about 65,000,000 koku to 69,000,000 koku, but in 1940, it went down to about 60,000,000 koku, although, in the following year, it went up to 65,470,000 koku.

The 1944 production was 56,200,000 koku. The shortage was being made good by imports from French Indo-China and Thailand, the yearly imports from the two countries ranging from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 koku. Since 1944, however, the imports went off sharply due to the shortage of bottoms. Rice brought from Korea and Formosa used to total more than 10,000,000 koku annually, but this went down sharply, first to 7,000,000 koku and then to 3,000,000 koku. This year, only 1,600,000 koku were brought from Korea and Formosa.

MACARTHUR'S TASK SAID ONLY HALF COMPLETED

U.S. Scribe, Steele, Sums Up Situation in Japan Following Surrender Signing

Domei

NEW YORK, September 3.—Writing in today's New York Herald Tribune, A. T. Steele, under a Yokohama dateline of September 2 said that although "Japan's unconditional surrender, signed, sealed and delivered on the batteship Missouri, put the seal of finality on Japan's military defeat" much remains to be done. Mr. Steele continued:

"For General Douglas MacArthur, it is only the halfway point on the long road to the full accomplishment of his mission. Still ahead and ill defined stands the immense problem of making this dawning peace a permanent one.

"Japan is to be completely disarmed and demilitarized. Of that there is no doubt. Japanese industry is to be emasculated of its war making potentialities. Of that there is little doubt. Nor is there any possibility that this country will be able to seriously threaten world peace during the period of Allied occupation.

"What nobody can yet say is how to insure best against resurrection of aggressive militarism after Japan has fulfilled her commitments and has returned to the comity of free nations. The Japanese have lost much but they have not lost everything. They are relatively in a much better position than are the Germans. They have saved the Emperor and through him they retain national unity. Their government structure remains intact.

"They are still a proud people even though defeat has made them momentarily humble. Extraordinary ability to nationalize amost any unfavorable situation, explains to some extent their stoical acceptance of the present national disaster. Japanese spokesmen today are freely confessing their nation's blunders and are turning against their generals who contributed to the nation's downfall. But it would be farfetched to say that there is any deep sense of personal guilt among the Japanese people.

"This does not mean that the people who are now running Japan are not genuinely cooperative. All signs indicate that Japan's new leadership is set to cooperate to an extent necessary in carrying out the terms of the Potsdam Proclamation, so long as these terms are reasonably interpreted.

"There are unquestionably some influential Japanese types now coming to the fore in government affairs who have felt all along that Japan's best chance for prosperity and stability lies in close and friendly cooperation with the United States and China.

"Whether the people as a whole have thought things out to this extent is not likely. For the most part, they are motivated by blind devotion to their Emperor. Whenever he leads, they will follow. Any thinking out of the Japanese problems always comes back to this. The Emperor is everything, and education can help to predispose public opinion along Democratic and non-aggressive lines but so long as their devotion to the Emperor remains what it is his decisions will be believed in.

"Even today, although the instrument of surrender makes the Allied Supreme Commander virtual ruler of the Japanese State with authority over both the Emperor and government, a single word of disapproval from the Emperor could throw the country into disobedience and confusion.

"The Allied governments apparently believe that the Emperor is fundamentally peacefully minded or they would not have preserved him. As some persons in MacArthur's Headquarters see it, their problem is to strengthen Democratic influence, extirpate Fascist tendencies, safeguard the Imperial House from precious influences and insist on absolute removal of all of Japan's means of making war.

SINGAPORE IS OCCUPIED BY BRITISH-INDIAN ARMY

Landing Carried Out Without Any Incident; Warships Enter Harbor

Domei

SINGAPORE, September 4.—The occupation of Singapore began early today when Indian and British troops of the famous 5th Indian Division began landing in Singapore Harbor. Following Admiral Arthur Powers, naval forces which had been here for the past two days, the biggest convoy of ships of all kinds which this Far Eastern naval fortress has even seen, steamed into the port this morning. As the troops began merching into the town, the citizens accorded a hearty welcome to them.

Indian troops of the 2nd Battalion of the First Punjab Regiment commanded by a Sikh Lieutenant Colonel made the first landing in Singapore.

The troops went in prepared for battle fearing that the Japanese commander "might do anything" but no shots were fired.

Public relations officers had parachuted in Singapore two days before and one of them drove up in a big brown car to announce that he had already arranged for the offices, typewriters and even 18 motor cars for the press.

The business quarters of Singapore are bright and clean, correspondents said and they saw practically no damage.

London Confirms Landing

Domei

LONDON, September 4.—The Singapore radio reported that British and Indian troops landed in Singapore this morning without incident.

RETURN TO RANGOON SEEN

Burma Government to Take Over Administration Before Year End

Domei

LONDON, September 6.—Political quarters in London hope it will be possible by the end of this year if not before for the Government of Burma to return to Rangoon and to take over the administration of the country from the military authorities.

Observers with vast experiences of the country are inclined to the view that the transition from a military to civil administration should depend on the prospects of a civil government not being hampered by the problems of law and order and that it is the task of the new government to lay out long-term plans for an economic and social reconstruction of the country. It is felt in Britain that the return of a civil government at the earliest possible date is of the greatest importance especially in the economic interest of Burma.

It has been learned that strenuous preparations for many months have been going ahead not only in Simla but in the Burmese office for the early birth of a civil government.

Ba Maw Missing

Dr. Ba Maw, former Prime Minister of the independent Burmese Government, has been missing since the middle of August when he left Moodoon in order to get his family which had sought refuge in Indo-China, according to a Bangkok report.

Singapore Radio Station Set

Special to the Nippon Times

SINGAPORE, September 5.—The Singapore Radio Station has introduced itself on the air as the Singapore Radio Station of the British Military Administration.

LANDING IN KOREAN AREA IS SCHEDULED FOR TODAY

Official Japanese Surrender to Hodge of U.S. 24th Corps Set for Sunday

Special

SEOUL, September 6.—Typhoons have caused a slight hold-up in the occupation of the southern part of Korea, but the occupation forces will begin making sea-borne landings on the Korean coast on Saturday, it has been learned here today. The official Japanese surrender to General Hodge of the American 24th Corps will take place on Sunday.

It has also been learned that the Red Army will occupy the northern part of Korea and some Russian land and naval forces have arrived already.

Fletcher for Ominato

Vice-Admiral Frank Fletcher, Commander of the U.S. North Pacific Fleet, is expected to reach the naval port of Ominato, Aomori Prefecture, on September 8, the Japanese Government announced on Thursday.

The minesweeping operations to clear the sea lanes leading to Ominato were begun on September 7

Transfer Ceremony Set

Domei

ABOARD U.S.S. PANAMINT OFF NORTHERN HONSHU, September 5.—Vice-Admiral Frank Fletcher, Commander of the United States North Pacific Fleet, announced today that island of Hokkaido and the area of northern Honshu will be formally tranferred to the American control on Sunday in a ceremony aboard the flagship U.S.S. Panamint.

Japanese Leave Port Arthur

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 5.—Japanese nationals in Ryojun (Port Arthur) have been ordered to leave, and the evacuation has already started. Also, the new city sections, namely the Japanese business and residential areas, have been opened to the Chinese of the neighboring localities.

U.S. FLEET ENTERS DAIREN

Russians Control Port Which Is Undamaged, Says AP Reporter

Domei

DAIREN, September 3 (delayed).—The United States 7th Fleet Forces entered Dairen today and found it completely under Russian control and virtually undamaged, Associated Press correspondent John Grover reported today.

He said that so far an unsuccessful search has been made for the party of 123 American navy prisoners of war from Guam, Wake and Corregidor by the destroyers Evans and Hubbard which crossed the Yellow Sea to this port. He added that the prisoners are now believed to be in the vicinity of Mukden. The Russian commandant at Dairen and Captain Chester C. Wood, 7th Fleet Task Unit Commander, are cooperating in continuing the search.

Mr. Grover reported that there are many Russians in Dairen, and that they showed almost no interest in toward the civilian population.

He added that the Japanese garrison is reported to have offered no opposition when the Russians entered Dairen. The city is now gay with Russian and Chinese flags.

Japanese Generals Interned

Domei

LISBON, September 5.—The Red Army in a formal statement today announced that General Otozo Yamada, Commander of the Kwantung Army, and Lieutenant General Hikosaburo Hata, his Chief of Staff, have been interned, says a Moscow broadcast according to a London dispatch.

Soong to Visit Paris

Special

CHUNGKING, September 5.—Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chinese Executive Yuan, is expected to visit Paris next week. It is reported that the invitation was extended to Dr. Soong in San Francisco during the United Nations Conference by French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault.

Evatt Reaches London

Special to the Nippon Times

LONDON, September 7.—Australian Minister for External Affairs, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt arrived here from Australia, to attend the Council of Foreign Ministers which is to meet in London on Monday. Foreign ministers of the United States, the Soviet Union, France and China are expected to arrive in due time.

Occupation Army To Be 400,000 Men, Mostly Americans

Special

WASHINGTON, September 7.—General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters today announced that the occupation army for Japan will be about 400,000 men, it has been learned here. According to the announcement the great majority of them will be Americans. There will be 18 American divisions as well as service troops and naval and air force units. It is hoped that the landing of American troops will be completed about the middle of October.

TOKYOITES ASKED TO KEEP CALM DURING OCCUPATION

Receive Special Instructions as U.S. Forces Due to Enter Metropolis Today

With the entry of approximately 8,000 men of the U.S. 8th Army Cavalry Division and the moving of General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters into the metropolis slated for today, the Tokyo Metropolis and Metropolitan Police Office issued the following instructions to the people of Tokyo:

The Allied troops are now to enter the metropolis. The entry of the Allied troops will be made peacefully as the result of close negotiations between our Government and the Allied authorities. Therefore, the people must maintain their magnanimity as a great nation.

We hereby call the attention of the people to the following:

1. Now that the surrender agreement has been signed and the Allies are no longer our enemies, we must maintain our magnanimity as the people of a great nation. As the attention of the world is focussed on the attitude of the people of Tokyo, we must act with composure and order, thereby displaying the true essence of the Yamato race. The women, especially must act in decorum, maintaining the high principles of Japanese womenhood.

2. We must act with prudence. Should we act without thought and maintain personal grudges against the Allied troops and foreigners, this will have a bad effect on the destiny of the Empire.

3. After the Allied troops enter Tokyo, the maintenance of peace and order will be in the hands of the police and military police. The people, therefore, must refrain from needless worry, and must not be misled by rumors.

4. As for the rationing of foodstuffs and everyday essentials, the authorities concerned are adopting suitable policies.

5. In case problems arise between the people and the Allied troops and foreigners, proceed at once to the police or military police and avoid needless fricton.

6. Concerning further developments, the Government as well as the Metropolitan Police Office will issue instructions. Therefore, pay heed to these instructions and with composure keep to your various posts.

REPORTS ON RAID DAMAGE

AP Scribe Bares Results of Inspection of Japanese Cities

Domei

ATSUGI AIRFIELD, September 2.—American claims of bomb damage done to Japanese cities are distinctly on the conservative side, judging from low-level aerial inspection of several burnt-out areas, Vern Haugland of the Associated Press reported.

Mr. Haugland said in part; A striking example was the Shizuoka airplane manufacturing city of 12,000 population, 80 miles south of Tokyo. It was estimated to have been 66 per cent destroyed in a single raid on June 26.

The city's business district appeared to be about 100 per cent burned out, but the undamaged sections might bring total down to around 80 per cent.

Nagoya, 160 miles west of Tokyo, and one of Japan's four most populous cities, was largely blotches of ashes interspersed with buildings.

The 20th Air Force Headquarters, which dispatched superforts over Nippon, estimated that this metropolis was 31 per cent destroyed in raids.

Okazaki, 150 miles southwest of Tokyo, was listed on the 20th Air Force estimates as 60 per cent gone but it looked more like 90 per cent. Flames destroyed the center and outer edges of the city of 84,000 population. It took a terrific incendiary bomb pasting June 20.

MACARTHUR MOVES TODAY INTO AMERICAN EMBASSY

U.S. First Division Will Reach Capital at 6 a.m. Via Fuchu and Chofu

The Headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces, will move into Tokyo at 11 a.m. today. At the headquarters, which will be located at the American Embassy, simple flag raising ceremonies will be observed.

The American forces moving into Tokyo will come in the following order:

The First Division, stationed at Haramachida, will reach the capital on trucks at 6 a.m. via Negishi, Fuchu and Chofu. They will proceed on foot to the Imperial Hotel from a distance about 10 blocks from the hotel. From there, the force will proceed to the American Embassy, reaching there at 10 a.m.

Other units will leave their trucks at the square behind the Meiji Shrine and concentrate there before 8 a.m. Further transfers will be made on trucks.

On Sunday, other units will move into Tokyo by train from Atsugi and concentrate at the above mentioned points before 6 a.m.

The remaining units will arrive at the abovementioned points on Monday. Some forces are scheduled to enter the Third Regiment at Azabu.

Request Use of Buildings

With the advance of the American occupation forces into Tokyo, the Allied Nations Headquarters requested the use of the following buildings and negotiations are under way now with the Japanese authorities concerned:

Tokyo Imperial University, and the Dai Ichi Mutual Life Insurance Company or the Meiji Life Insurance Company are required to house the Allied Forces Headquarters; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha or the Kaijo Building for the use of the Air Force, and a part of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation for the purpose of broadcasting.

For mail services, a part of the Central Post Office, and for meteorological observation, a part of the Central Meteorological Observatory are required.

Military Rule Decided

Brigadier General Julian W. Cunningham, who headed the U.S. 8th Army which arrived in Tateyama on Monday, decided to proclaim military administration in the Tateyama Bay area and this decision was conveyed to the Japanese authorities. Accordingly, a chief of staff is to be installed at the military headquarters.

Various facilities and activities which are to be placed under the American military administration include courts of justice, control of banking facilities, education, information organs, facilities concerned with the welfare of the public, supply of necessities to the public, control of commodities, prices of commodities, distribution system, buildings for public performances, transportation, commerce and industry, health and sanitation and labor.

The military administration is to be adopted south of the line connecting Katsuyama and Kamogawa.

Traffic Control Set

In order to avoid friction between the people and the occupation troops in Uenohara, the Yamanashi prefectural authorities have decided to prohibit pedestrian and vehicular traffic west of Otsuki to Uenohara for the present. Also, a branch prefectural office will be set up in Uenohara which will negotiate with the stationed troops.

U.S. NAVY CHIEF SPEAKS

Forrestal Says Peace Without Power Is An Empty Dream

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 2.—U.S. Secretary of the Navy, James Forrestal, said today that the end of the war against Japan finds the sea and air power of the American Navy "in a position such as it has never held before."

Mr. Forrestal added that this Navy "which, against great odds, drove victoriously across the Pacific, now becomes one of the foundation stones for the hope of peace and order in the world."

He said, "I pray to God that we have learned that peace without power is an empty dream. Now, more than ever before, we must make it our business to see that means to wage war must be kept in the hands of those who hate war."

CHINA TROOP MOVEMENTS DISCLOSED TO OKAMURA

Names of Officers Responsible For Task of Disarming Nippon Troops Also Bared

Domei

PEKING, September 6.—The names of the officers of the Japanese and Chinese Forces, who are to be responsible for the task of disarming the Japanese Forces in China and the occupation zones as well as the movement of the Chinese troops at designated points were revealed in the memorandum handed over to General Yasuji Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, by General Ho Ying-chin, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army, it is reported by the Central News Agency.

Various units in northern Viet Nam must be massed in Hanoi by the Commander of the 18th Army and incorporated into the Army under the command of Lu Han, Commander of the 1st Area. The Commander of the 23rd Army is ordered to assemble various units now in Canton, Hongkong, Luichow Peninsula and Hainan Island in the Canton area and the units must be placed under the command of General Chang Fa-kuei, Commander of the Second Area.

The 104th Division after being massed at Swatow is to be handed over to General Yu Han-mou, Supreme Commander of the 4th War Zone. The Commander of the 20th Army is to gather various units now at Changsha, Hengyang and its vicinity at Changsha and hand them over to Wang Yao-wu, Commander of the 4th Area. The units now in Nanchang and Kiukiang must be assembled in Nanchang by the Commander of the 11th Army and placed under the command of General Hsueh Yueh, Supreme Commander of the 9th War Zone. The Commander of the 133rd Division must bring the units at Hangchow, Ningpo and Amoy to Hanchow and hand them over to the Supreme Commander of the Third War Zone.

The Units now at Nanking and Shanghai are to be massed at Shanghai by the Commander of the 13th Army and incorporated into the forces under General Tang En-po, Commander of the 3rd Area. The Commander of the 16th Army is ordered to gather the units in the vicinity of Wuhan in Hankow and hand them over to General Sun Wei-ju, Supreme Commander of the 6th War Zone. The Commander of the 65th Division is to bring all units at Suchow, Haichow and Pengpu to Suchow and place them under General Li Peng-chien, Supreme Commander of the 10th War Zone.

The Commander in the North China area is to gather the units at Tientsin, Tangshan, Paoting and Shihmen in Peking and place them under General Sun Lien-chung, Supreme Commander of the 11th War Zone. The Commander of the 43rd Army must gather the units at Tsingtao and Tsinan and place them under the Deputy-Commander of the 10th War Zone. The 710th Division is to be massed at Loyang and be incorporated into the Army under General Hu Tsung-nan, Commander of the 1st War Zone.

The Commander of the 12th Army must gather the units at Hsuchang and Nanyang in Chengchow and hand them over to General Liu Chih, Commander of the 5th War Zone. The Commander of the 1st Army is to gather all units in the Shansi Province in Taiyuan and hand them over to General Yen Hsi-shan, Commander of the 2nd War Zone. The Commander of the Chinese Garrison Forces in the Mongolian area must gradually gather the units now at Jehol, Chahar and Suiyuan and place them under General Tu Tso-i, Commander of the 12th War Zone.

As to the date for assembling and the course to be taken by the units, details are to be indicated by the commanders who are to receive the troops coming from various places.

Adm. Fraser Leaving Japan

Special to the Nippon Times

NEW DELHI, September 5.—Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, who attended the Japanese surrender ceremony, will sail on his flagship Duke of York from Tokyo Bay to Hongkong, Reuters reported.

Bloom En Route to London

Domei

LONDON, September 5.—Leo Blum, French Socialist leader is leaving for Paris tonight for London. Reports from Berne said that he and President Charles de Gaulle discussed Franco-British relations.

France Abolishes Censorship

Domei

PARIS, September 4.—All censorship in France will be abolished this week under order issued by the French Government.

Wang Leaves for London

Domei

LONDON, September 4.—Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh left Chungking today for London where he is to attend the Conference of Allied Foreign Ministers which will start next Monday.

Signing of Armistice In Nanking Postponed; Is Set for Tomorrow

Domei

NANKING, September 7.—formal signing of armistice between the Japanese and Chinese forces in the Continent and Formosa, which was originally scheduled to take place here on September 6, has been postponed to September 9, due to the delayed entry of the Chungking 6th Army into the Nanking area and the consequent delayed arrival of the Chinese representatives and their party.

CHIANG AND MAO REACH PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT

Accord Attained on Formation Of Coalition Setup, Control Of Chinese Red Army

Domei

PEKING, September 6.—A provisional agreement has been reached between General Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Tse-tung, Communist leader, who have already held four meetings at Chungking, it it is reported.

According to a Reuter report from Chungking dated September 5, the National Government of China approved the proposal for the establishment of a coalition government by all parties and factions, while Yenan agreed to the plan to have the Communist Army placed under the direction of the Military Affairs Committee of the National Government.

As a result of the conference with Mr. Mao, General Chiang decided to postpone for another year the convocation of the People's Congress, which he promised to call on November 12 in his New Year's address, for fully respecting the opinion of all parties and for particularly making the coming People's Congress more significant, the Reuter report says.

Wu Kou-chen, Propaganda Minister of the National Government, said that the Chiang-Mao conference reached perfect agreement of opinion, but it will be continued for another two weeks, according to another Reuter report.

Chiang, Mao Confer

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 5.—General Chiang Kai-shek yesterday conferred with Mao Tse-tung, Chinese Communist Party leader, for the second time since the latter's arrival in Chungking.

The conference took place at the Headquarters of the National Military Council following a victory tea party. It is learned that the preliminary exchange of opinions has been completed and that future discussion on Pacific problems are now underway, the report said.

HO SETS RULES FOR ARMY

Issues 10 Directions to Be Followed By Officers and Men

Domei

PEKING, September 6.—According to a Chinkiang dispatch relayed by the Central News Agency, Supreme Commander Ho Ying-ching, by command of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, clarified 10 rules which officers and men stationed in areas under their control shall follow. Violators shall be severely dealt with, the report added.

Of the Generalissimo's orders of prohibition toward the Japanese army and residents the following items are outstanding.

1. Opening of storehouses taken from the Japanese army and confiscation and removing of property is not permitted.
2. There shall be no looting of goods of any sort.
3. Insulting of prisoners is not allowed.
4. Entering of troops into Japanese firms and homes and the looting of private property belonging to Japanese residents and prisoners is banned.

Davidson Relieved of Post

Special to the Nippon Times

CHUNGKING, September 5.—After an illness of more than a month, Major General Howard C. Davidson, Commander of the U.S. 10th Air Force for more than two years of its operation in India and Burma, has been relieved of his duty and will shortly return to the United States, according to an announcement made by Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer's headquarters here. Major General Davidson was succeeded by Brigadier General Berger, formerly Chief of Staff of the 14th Air force.

U.S.S.R. Decrees Holiday

Domei

NEW YORK, September 5.—Mikhail I. Kalinin, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, has decreed that there will be a holiday to mark the victory over Japan, the Moscow radio said on September 2. He added that it will be considered a "non work day."

CHINESE-SOVIET TREATY HAILED BY U.S. JOURNALS

Emphasis Laid on America's Need to Continue to Press For China's Domestic Unity

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 4.—A broad survey of the United States editorial reaction to the publication of the Chinese-Soviet Treaty reveals three main points:

Firstly, that United States must continue to press for domestic unity in China; secondly, that China now has the opportunity to set her house in order in concert with her northern neighbor; thirdly, that Russia had demonstrated good statesmanship in establishing her relations with the Chinese Government.

In the first category the Toledo Blade on August 28 declaring that in the past United States aid to China "should entitle us to inject a few words of advice" said China's friends would welcome a change in the domestic regime which would show more than lip service to the democracies.

The Chicago Sun on August 29 said "now more than ever it is the duty of the United States to serve genuine Chinese unity, to work with Russia and Britain for the rapid emergence of a progressive coalition government for China."

Describing the treaty as a "foundation for a new order in Asia" the Chicago Daily News on August 13 said "for better or worse, we are committed to a major role in Asia. Our diplomacy must be geared to that role. The American people must be made to realize that vital fact and must be made to realize that a negative diplomatic policy will not be sufficient."

The Houston Post on August 28 warned it is still too early either to rejoice or mistrust, saying "General Hurley is implementing most immediately important aspects of an agreement by bringing Mao Tse-tung and other Yenan big shots to Chungking for conferences with Chiang. The outlook for internal peace in China is promising."

Note of Caution

Another Texas paper, the Dallas Morning News, on August 29 declared with a similar note of caution: "It remains to be determined whether Moscow's future actions will carry out the present statement of intentions" and added "there is no special reason to believe that they will not."

The Los Angeles Daily News on August 28 said: "America acting in concert with Russia is in a position to be of great and beneficial influence in China."

The Louisville Courier Journal on August 28 declared it is "the moral duty of the Chungking government to deal with the question "of internal unrest" more effectually and constructively than in the past."

The Detroit Free Press on August 28, said the first reaction to the treaty "will be not to ask questions but to accept on face value this pact as a powerful medium for keeping Asiatic peace and settling an explosive situation which has long existed between Chiang Kai-shek government and the so-called Communist regime in the north."

The Chicago Tribune on August 13, recalling that the People's Political Council had recommended to the Generalissimo the creation of alliances between China and Russia, Britain and France, described the Chinese-Soviet treaty as the "first step in implementing this four Power pact."

Need for A Strong China

Stressing the need for a strong China in the Far East the Cleveland Plain Dealer on August 28 said "the best bet for the emergence of a strong China lies in Chungking, not in Yenan.

The Chicago Sun on August 28, saw the terms of the treaty as increasing "what Owen Lattimore well summarizes as Russia's "power of attraction" in Asia including China. And Chinese leaders with vision surely can see that a friendship treaty would serve no basic friendship of a Chinese government which ruthlessly suppressed progressive forces friendly to Russia."

The Houston Chronicle on August 28, declared that the treaty "is likely to prove one of the most important agreements ever reached by two nations" and added "that the treaty will be advantageous to both parties is obvious."

Describing he treaty as violating "the usual specifications for future world war" since it supports the government of Chiang Kai-shek and thus contributes to a United Nations unity since the policy of support for Chungking is the policy of the United States and Britain, the Boston Christian Science Monitor on August 29 said "the treaty also represents a swift move to fill their vacuum created by the collapse of Japan as a great Power in the Far East. It enhances not only the position of China but also of Russia."

Terming the treaty a "great work of postwar revision" the Detroit News on August 28, added it plainly had for its objective the preservation of peace on terms giving China full opportunity to develop her great power. U.S. Ambassador Patrick Hurley, the Detroit News said he "shares the credit. His labors to bring Chiang and the Communists together in a workable association seems at the point of succeeding."

No More Russian Interference

In the estimation of the Birmingham Herald on August 28 "the fear of Russian interference in North China affairs seems decisively put away in the treaty."

The Nashville Tennessean, on August 28, commented that the treaty "has abruptly bolstered the prospects of peace in East Asia and hence of the world, for with details of the European organization substantially accomplished through international conferences the internal dissension in China threatens to be the main element of danger left in the world."

The paper added "evidence is that Moscow is seeking sincerely to hold up her end of the obligations to which it has subscribed in the world charter.

The Des Moines Tribune on August 29 called the treaty a "Russian masterpiece, a clinching evidence of the Soviet Union's broad purpose of getting the world back to stability and peace at the earliest moment."

'Cracking' by America Of Japan's Navy Code Revealed by Beasley

Special

SYDNEY, September 6.—Australian Defense Minister John A. Beasley said yesterday that the United States naval intelligence had "cracked" the Japanese navy cipher code just before the Battle of the Coral Sea. In the first official confirmation of code cracking, Beasley said that solving of the Japanese code had enabled the Americans to anticipate the Japanese ship movements which was the deciding factor in the battle.

JAPANESE MALTREATMENT SHOCKS U.S. GOVERNMENT

Byrnes Says Treatment Given American Prisoners Violated Geneva Convention

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 5.—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes distributing a comprehensive State Department report today on Japanese maltreatment of United States prisoners of war declared that "it was not a pleasant story."

He said that properly constituted authorities would deal with atrocities committed by the Japanese in violation of the Geneva Convention and international law and the Japanese war criminals would be prosecuted on the same basis as German war criminals.

The State Department report comprises reports of crimes including decaption, machine gunning, beatings and starving of American prisoners of war.

Also, included in the report are texts of protest sent to the Japanese by former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, former Undersecretary of State Joseph Grew and present Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson.

Much of the information could not be given to the American public until after the war and because the United States Government had to consider possible consequences of publication on negotiations then pending for sending relief supplies to the Americans held in the Far East or for arranging for their exchange.

The American Government's protests resulted in many instances in the improvement of the prisoners' treatment, the report said. The basis of many of the protests was information received through the Swiss Government and the International Red Cross Committee while some reports on conditions in prison camps were received from escaped prisoners.

Japanese restrictions on Swiss representatives and Red Cross made it difficult for the American officials to have full and accurate picture on the American prisoners. These bars prevented practically anything being known of the whereabouts of the American airmen shot down in recent months over Japan.

Approximately 200 communications were addressed to the Japanese Government by the American State Department concerning the treatment of the United States prisoners of war and civilian internees since the war began.

The State Department report said that full extent to which the Japanese Government failed to honor the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention will not be known until the captives have returned and American officials have learned from the prisoners themselves a full account of their captivity and treatment.

Keynes Due in U.S.

Special

LONDON, September 7.—Lord Keynes, the British financial expert, is due in Washington this week for talks on the lend-lease. During the last few days, he has been having preliminary discussions with Canadian authorities in Ottawa.

U.S. LABOR GIVEN CREDIT FOR ASSURING VICTORY

Kept Supply Lines to All Military Fronts Crowded With Vital Materials

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 1.—American labor during the war "achieved a miracle of production that kept supply lines to all our military fronts and those of our allies crowded with materials that made victory a certainty," Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach said today.

In a special Labor Day message written for the Associated Press, Mr. Schwellenbach reviewed American labor's war record. He said in part:

For every one of our gallant fighting men in Africa, in Europe, in the Pacific and at our far-flung bases throughout the world there had to be a company of production soldiers staying on the job working long hours under difficult and frequently hazardous conditions often enduring poor living standards in crowded war production centers going without many necessities and paying more for what they got.

It is to the credit of the American workers that they did all these things and in so doing achieved miracle of production that kept the supply lines to all our military fronts and those of our allies crowded with materials that made victory a certainty.

As a major contribution to that victory I would put at the top of the list the determination of our workers to perform their tasks, and to bear their share of responsibility.

Strikes Occurred

That there have been strikes is undeniable. I feel sure that the leaders of organized labor will agree with me when I say that ideally there should not have been a single strike.

Not one of these work stoppages had the sanction of top labor leadership and the fact is that time lost through strikes averaged only one tenth of one per cent of the total working time.

While this is not a perfect record, it does show that a vast majority of our workers did keep the "no strike" pledge as it ought to have been kept. An equal effort will be made in this postwar period.

What makes the record all the better is that by staying on the job on holidays the American workers more than equalized the time lost through strikes.

We owe a great debt of gratitude to thousands of workers who by contributing production ideas saved millions of precious hours. These suggestions ranged from minute time saving devices in the making of small parts to major cuts in production delays through the improvement of processes. In many instances, these production ideas were encouraged through the operation of labor management committees.

Credit to Home Front

In an announcement on July 3, the War Department pointed out that the credit for our success in the Okinawas should be shared by Union members back home who turned out vast supplies of fighting equipment and shipped them to pick up our fighting men.

While it is true that this country achieved considerable success in restricting the average increase in the cost of living, many thousands of workers suffered from increased cost. Of all segments of population, none suffered greater inconvenience and an actual lowering of living standards because of inadequate housing than did the workers in some industries.

Often uprooted from their own homes, these workers had no alternative but to take whatever was available in emergency housing in crowded war centers, places which remained open at hours convenient to all shifts. The record of purchases of war bonds by industrial workers and especially those in organized labor was outstanding.

I am informed by the Treasury Department that organized labor's share of the payroll Savings Program was approximately 75 per cent of the total amount of $9,933,208,000.

While labor was giving its best under far less than ideal conditions the list of casualties in industrial plants grew at a rate comparable to those in the armed forces.

Statistics of Accidents

Statistics of on the job accidents in America from Pearl Harbor . . . of our workers in war production to date indicate that 62,000 workers died as the result of accidents while at work.

Another 364,000 were permanently crippled to some degree and another 7,800,000 suffered injuries which kept them off the job for varying degrees of time. Education in safety measures now is reducing the rate of accidents.

We are filled with gratitude that the war is finished and won Each of us are now looking forward to the return of friends who abandoned their usual way of life and went to far corners of the earth to fight for what has to be known as the right.

In our joy over the victory, we cannot overlook the tremendous burden which was carried by our men and women on the production front.

RECONSTRUCTING BAY CITY

U.S. Army Engineers Find Only Little Rebuilding Necessary

Domei

MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS In Yokohama, September 2.—Yokohama will need less reconstruction by the United States Army engineers than had been expected, Associated Press correspondent, Richard Cushing said today.

Major General Hugh J. Casey and army engineers under General Douglas MacArthur reported today after an inspection of the city that he believed the Yokohama port is in operatable condition and capable of handling all shipping originally scheduled by the United States occupation authorities.

Although the United States occupation troops will use Japanese buildings where available, the first concern of American construction engineers, Mr. Cushing said, is to have durable shelter for troops during the winter, hospital facilities and storage depots.

BYRNES SLATED TO LEAVE FOR LONDON CONFERENCE

Will Attend Parley of Foreign Ministers Who Will Moot on Germany and Italy

Special to the Nippon Times

SAN FRANCISCO, September 4.—James Byrnes, U.S. Secretary of State, is expected to depart this week in time to arrive by ship in London for the opening of the conference of the Allied Foreign Ministers next Monday. He goes armed with broad powers to seek European postwar settlements designed to lay a firm foundation for peace. His role may be comparable to that of a moderator whose principle concern will be to arrange affairs amicably among his friends on both sides on whatever questions that might come up.

The job of the Council, as set up by the Potsdam Declaration, primarily will be concerned with the writing of a peace for western Europe just as the meeting at Potsdam was concerned primarily with the establishing of controls for Germany and writing peace for eastern Europe. Among the problems slated to come before the Foreign Minister, these stand out:

1. Writing a peace treaty for Italy. This will involve decisions and dispositions of the Italian colonies; namely, Libya, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.

2. Drawing up peace treaties for Germany's former Balkan satellites and Finland. Except for a few border questions these projects should present few difficulties since most of the main issues have either been settled or are under control.

3. The task of creating international commissions to govern the inland waterways of Europe. The main waterways for which President Truman has already advocated control are the Rhine, Danube, Germany's Kiel Canal between the Baltic and the North Sea, and the Bosphorus-Dardanelles link between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

4. Determination of Germany's western borders which were left unsettled by the Allied leaders when they met in Potsdam in July.

France has extensive plans for taking over the Rhineland under some sort of international authority and foresees that international controls are set up over the industrial areas of the Ruhr. Belgium wants minor changes in her eastern border and the Dutch have considered presenting extensive claims for compensatory territories in the western Reich.

In addition to these and related problems to come formally before the Council, Secretary Byrnes, it is believed may hold discussions with British Foreign Minster Ernest Bevin and Russian Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov. Such conversations will be aimed at encouraging the formation of a Rumanian government with which a peace treaty should be signed.

Wage Price Control Favored

Domei

PRINCETON NEW JERSEY, September 2.—An "overwhelming majority" of the American people favor continuing wage price control even though the fighting war is over, George Gallup, American Institute of Public Opinion, reported today.

Gallup's field reporters found every major occupational group throughout the nation including businessmen, professional men, white collar workers, farmers, manual workers, —favored wage and price ceilings as a means of combatting postwar inflation.

A total 62 per cent in the nation-wide Gallup survey wanted wage ceilings retained for the time being; 74 per cent wanted price ceilings stopped, 77 per cent would keep both if they "had to vote for or against keeping both wage and price control."

MORE U.S. NEWSMEN SEE REMAINS OF HIROSHIMA

Haugland of AP Says by Contrast Bremen, Hamburg, Berlin Seem Almost Untouched

Domei

HIROSHIMA, September 4.—American newspaper and radio correspondents who visited Hiroshima today (Japanese time) described the destruction caused by the atomic bomb dropped on August 6 as far more severe than anything they had seen in any European city.

Estimates of the area completely devastated by the bomb varied between three and four square miles. But though they differed in size of the area devastated, correspondents agreed on the completness of the destruction within the area.

The correspondents landed at Kure Airfield in a flying fortress and were driven in Japanese cars, 12 miles to Hiroshima which had an estimated wartime population of between 350,000 and 400,000.

Vern Haugland of the Associated Press described the scene as follows:

"Street cars rattle along the streets where not a single building stands. Block after block contains only a thin covering of rusting tin, a few stones and some broken bricks. Twisted frames of less than a dozen buildings stand forlornly in the midst of the ruins.

"Buildings, which once were the most modern of the Japanese empire were simply smashed—not split apart—but leveled over the ground.

"By contrast, Bremen, Hamburg and Berlin seem almost untouched. All that remains of the once impressive temporary palace of the Emperor is a three feet pile of concrete very faintly resembling the base of the building.

"Of the few recognizable pieces of the building still standing only one remains of possible service. In it, Hiroshima's banks have set up the counters to do business."

Japanese newsmen told the Americans that the news of the bombing was at first withheld from the Japanese people because destruction was so great that it was feared criticism would arise from lack of protection.

Only one air raid shelter in the entire city escaped without damage—an Army Headquarters shelter under 18 feet of earth and concrete. But the Japanese 2nd Army Headquarters was wiped out and some of the Generals were killed.

The official Japanese count of the bombing was 33,000 dead, 30,000 missing and 57,950 wounded of whom 13,950 were listed as seriously wounded. By September 1, according to the Japanese, the death toll had increased to 53,000.

Japanese newsmen said one reason why the death toll was so great was that the people, accustomed to reports of hundred-plane attacks and larger, paid scant attention to the superfortress carrying the atomic bomb. They said the air-raid warning was sounded but was soon followed by the all clear signal so that most people were outside. They reported that the bomb was suspended by two parachutes and exploded at an altitude of about 1,015 feet.

American Broadcasting Company correspondent, Frederick Opper, said the American scientists are to visit Hiroshima soon to study the effects of the atomic bomb.

Although street cars are running and few Japanese civilians move about the streets, the Japanese said they do not plan to rebuild Hiroshima. They also said damage at Hiroshima was much greater than at Nagasaki, target of second atomic bomb on August 9, because of ridges protecting Nagasaki. (Earlier reports said the bomb at Nagasaki did not explode until it landed and unofficial sources said that this fact may have been responsible for lesser destruction).

REEDUCATING REICH PUPILS

Domei

LONDON, September 2.—German educators meeting at Hamburg have decided to attempt the reeducation of the former pupils of Hitler's Nazi schools.

Children will be sent in small groups or as individuals to ordinary schools in Germany for a six-month period then report will be made on the progress of each pupil toward the goal of reeducation away from the Nazi principles.

A complete list of German teachers has been found at Bayreuth and it will be used to weed out the former Nazis. Some former German war prisoners who are known as anti-Nazis may be chosen as teachers.

VISIT TO KURE NAVAL BASE IS MADE BY U.S. SCRIBES

AP Correspondent Interviews Commander Kanazawa; Describes Damaged Battleship

Domei

KURE, September 4.—American correspondents today interviewed Vice-Admiral Masao Kanazawa, Commander-in-Chief of Japan's once greatest naval base at Kure.

Vice-Admiral Kanazawa who speaks fair English was the Japanese naval spokesman until 1939 and later naval attache to the Nanking Government.

He told Associated Press correspondent Vern Haugland that about half of the sailors at Kure have already been demobilized and sent home. He added that the Japanese people "went into this war on orders and stopped fighting on orders." The reason for the latter orders, he said, "is something I don't understand—matter of higher policy."

Asked if Kure was Japan's largest naval base Vice-Admiral Kanazawa made sweeping gesture toward the harbor and said: "It was—but there are no big ships left."

Mr. Haugland said that the battleship Haruna listing sharply to port lay on the far side of the harbor. About 10 destroyers were also in the harbor. Beyond them were the hulks of many ships including carriers, transports, other warships and submarines.

United Press correspondent James McGlincy, describing the scene at Kure said:

"The once mighty battleship, Haruna, lay drunkenly listing in the fog out in the bay, a dozen ancient destroyers were tied up at the docks. Three ships and a small rough flying field are all that remain today of Japan's greatest naval base.

"From the shore the Haruna was only a dim outline in the haze but it could be seen that this battleship which took her first beating from Colin Kelly was useless."

He added that Kure itself resembled Yokohama with a mile or two of completely bombed-out areas. However, wooden houses camouflaged that look like bombed out areas had been begun on ruins instead of tin shacks as at Yokohama and Tokyo.

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Hainan Island: Hoihow, [illegible] Kachek, Hokurei. South Sea Islands: Truk, Palau. [illegible] Islands: Manila, Davao, Cebu, [illegible] Paccolod, Legaspi, Iloilo, [illegible] nan. Djawa: Soerabaya, [illegible] Djakarta. [illegible] dja, Denpasar, [illegible] Balik-Papan, Pontianak, [illegible] Samarinda. Celebes: [illegible] nado. Ceram: Amboina. [illegible] Koepang. New Britain Island: [illegible] baul. New Guinea: [illegible] [illegible] Hongkong [illegible]

DETAILS OF CASUALTIES IN RAIDS ON JAPAN GIVEN

241,309 Persons Killed, 313,041 Wounded and 8,045,094 Afflicted, Diet Told

A detailed report of the total casualties sustained in air raids on Japan Proper was submitted to the [illegible] Diet as reference material. The report is as follows:

Killed, 241,309 persons; wounded, 313,041 persons; homes totally burnt, 2,333,388; homes half-burnt, [illegible],928; afflicted, 8,045,094 persons.

This figure shows a decrease of [illegible],000 for killed; 110,000 for wounded; and 1,150,000 for afflicted persons, while an increase is seen in homes totally burnt and half-burnt 1,100,000 and 20,000 respectively, as compared with the former report given by the Air Defense Headquarters on August 23.

Detailed figures of casualties sustained in air raids and the atomic bomb attacks on the six most devastated districts are as follows:

TABLE——

	Killed	Wounded	Homes totally burnt	Homes half-burnt	Afflicted persons
Tokyo	83.259	61.306	331.165	8.217	2.573.150
Hiroshima	49.921	58.939	95.537	6.952	359.000
Nagasaki	21.501	51.589	33.269	25.200	204.969
Osaka	13.132	20.314	328.702	12.310	1.023.075
Aichi	11.243	14.451	168.180	15.154	550.009
Hyogo	10.404	22.325	169.351	10.575	512.375

Although casualties are widespread all over Japan, Shimane Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture and Ishikawa Prefecture sustained the least with 29, 51 and 74 persons killed and wounded respectively.

WORKERS' ORGAN DISBANDS

Federation for Service to State Through Industry Ends Labors

The Federation for Service to the State Through Industry will shortly be dissolved. Upon the termination of the war the leading members of the federation had sent in their resignations to the Welfare Ministry, but the resignation of the president, Lieutenant General Teiichi Suzuki, alone was accepted. Decision was subsequently reached for dissolution and reorganization and study is now being made as to what future steps the Federation will take.

The Federation for Service to the State Through Industry came into existence through the Kyocho Kai, an organ for the conciliation of labor and capital and advanced the movement for expanding industry, but simultaneously with the end of the war and the completion of the greater part of its duties, it is now faced with the necessity for a new start-off.

The future course of the Federation is not clear yet, but it is a regrettable fact that in the past it has not been free of government stamp, with its annual government subsidy of ¥2,000,000, a prefectural governor for its president, and the connections of the chiefs of police-stations with all its branch offices. Serious consideration on this point relative to the Federation's reorganization is to be desired.

ASSURE LABOR FOR MINES

Officials in Kyushu Take Steps to Meet New Situation

Pending a definite policy for the future of the mining industry in the Kyushu area, the Kyushu Regional Administrative Council and the Mining Bureau in Kyushu of the Commerce and Industry Ministry have jointly decided that the present labor service supply condition in the various mines in the above area shall remain as before.

To cope with the new situation arising from the termination of the war, the above two Government offices, cooperating on the labor question in the area under their jurisdiction, have drafted the following plan:

"Workers in mines shall in principle remain at their jobs as before, but those who are not fit for work or whose continued service is detrimental to mines shall be permitted to leave their jobs. Proper guidance and action are desired from the authorities of prefectural governments concerned and those of all mines so as to avoid confusion in the labor service supply."

In order to promptly work out a future policy and measures to be adopted by the Mining Bureau, the authorities concerned of the Bureau are expected to commence various studies with the cooperation of members of the faculty of Kyushu Imperial University, and men of learning in all fields of the industrial world.

Heads Treasury Board

Torao Tsukagoshi has been appointed head of the Imperial Household Board of Treasury to replace Takenobu Iwanami, who had held this post concurrently with that of councillor to the Imperial Household Department and now who has been relieved of his duties at his own request, it was announced on September 5.

DATA ON SALT SUBMITTED

Domestic Output and Imports Since China Affair Revealed

Data on the amount of salt produced and imported since the outbreak of the China Incident up to the end of the War of Greater East Asia were submitted to the Diet by the Finance Ministry on Wednesday.

Domestic salt production from the start of the China Incident up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia maintained a level of 500,000 to 600,000 metric tons annually, but from 1942 it decreased to somewhere in the 400,000 metric ton level, after which there was a yearly decrease until by August, 1945 only 104,000 metric tons were produced.

The annual import from China from the time of the outbreak of the China Incident up to 1940 was between 1,700,000 to 1,800,000 metric tons but dropped to around 1,500,000 metric tons in 1941 with imports gradually decreasing. In 1944, it was only about 1,200,000 metric tons while by August, 1945 a bare 360,000 metric tons were realized, revealing the acute salt supply conditions during the period of war.

AIR RAID EFFECTS BARED ON NATION'S INDUSTRIES

Decline in Productive Power Made War Prosecution Difficult, Diet Learns

Data on eight branches of industry were furnished members of both Houses of the Diet by the Commerce and Industry Ministry on September 5, so that the actual effects on those industries, of air raids, could be ascertained. On the previous day data had been furnished the Diet members concerning the damage which was done to the aircraft industry by air attacks.

The following facts are revealed by the foregoing data:

The normal annual output of steel and products thereof was 4,000,000 tons. The 1944 fiscal year saw a decline to 2,700,000 tons. The output in the first quarter of this year was 250,000 tons indicating that the total output for the year would not exceed 1,000,000 tons. This decline in output was due partly to direct attacks made on factories and partly to the loss of seagoing vessels.

The output of coal in the year preceding the war was 70,000,000 tons. The output this year is estimated to reach 50,000,000 tons.

The damage done to the means of transportation on land and sea by air attacks, with the resulting decline in the nation's transportation power, was a factor in the shortage of coal from which the industrial areas suffered early this year.

Bauxite Imports Hit

The production of aluminum, the principal material for the manufacture of aircraft, 100,000 tons in the 1942 fiscal years, an increase of 30,000 tons over the year preceding the war. This increase was the result of Japan's access to new resources which was made possible by the military victories in the early months of the war. The output in 1943 was 140,000 tons; there occurred a decline to 110,000 tons in the 1944 fiscal year, due to the decrease in the supply of bauxite produced in the southern regions. No supplies of bauxite reached Japan from the southern regions during the first quarter of this year; this accounts for the fact that the output of aluminum in Japan during this period was only 6,500 tons. The output was so small that the prediction was made that total production in the 1945 fiscal year would not exceed 60,000 tons. The industry was forced to rely only on home-produced raw material. It was considered problematical whether the production could reach the goal set for it working only with home-produced raw material.

Liquid Fuel Scarce

The production of liquid fuel in Japan in the 1942 fiscal year was 2,000,000 liters. There was a drop to approximately 1,000,000 liters in 1944 fiscal year. At the beginning of this year there was no prospect of even attaining the level attained in the previous year. There was no doubt of a serious hindrance to the efforts to carry on the war.

There had not been much activity in the chemical industry in the last year or two, due to the difficulty in getting industrial salt from the the southern regions. The output of caustic soda in the year preceding the war was 300,000 tons. There was a decline in output to 140,000 tons in the 1944 fiscal year. The production in the first quarter of this year was only 25,000 tons.

The capacity of the steel and like industries suffered seriously from air attacks. 4,500,000 tons of ordinary steel was being produced at the end of the 1944 fiscal year. On August 15, this year the capacity was 2,500,000 tons. This was due to by making the most of those plants that had escaped damage from air attacks, which was not more than 15 per cent. Incidentally, this shows how heavy was the damage done to the steel industry by air attacks.

The decline in the capacity of the aluminum and magnesium industries was caused by the cutting off the country from the resources in the southern regions and by the change which had to be introduced in the manufacturing process under the new policy of relying solely on home-produced raw material.

At the time the war was terminated the capacity of the machine tool and automobile industries had been halved.

On the other hand, there has been a progressive increase in the production of water power. The air attacks had caused a progressive decrease in the consumption of power.

The principal cause of the stagnancy noted in the chemical industry was due to the fact that the equipment was overworked and repairs could not be made as needed.

NATION'S LABOR SITUATION DURING WAR IS REVEALED

13,104,269 Workers Drafted; Air Raid Effects on Mobilization, Attendance Bared

Submitting reports to the Imperial Diet on the labor situation during the War of Greater East Asia, the Welfare Ministry revealed details of labor mobilization since the enforcement in 1939 of the national mobilization plan, details of labor in key industries in the last months of the war, and the effects on labor of the intensified air raids.

With the expansion of the munitions industry, the demand for labor increased and, furthermore, with the large-scale mobilization of men for military service, every available means had to be taken to cope with this demand.

The supply and demand situation with respect to labor from 1939 up to 1944 follows:

Year	Demand	Supply	Those who were not Japanese
1939	1,095	1,139	85
1940	1,470	1,510	88
1941	2,212	2,213	81
1942	1,967.8	1,967.8	120
1943	2,396.3	2,396.3	170
1944	4,542	4,542	290

Just before the close of the war, those who were mobilized for labor totaled 13,104,269.

With the intensification of air raids, systematic labor mobilization became very difficult. The percentage of attendance at factories went down to 85 per cent even in the areas which escaped air raid damage. In the areas which were devastated by air raids, the percentage of attendance went down to from 20 to 30 per cent immediately following the raids and even after daily routine was resumed, the attendance was not more than 50 per cent.

CAMPHOR INDUSTRY VITAL

Finance Ministry Seeking Early Recovery of Two Companies

On account of the importance of the camphor manufacturing industry in this country in order to supply in the future materials to peacetime industries as well as for payment of reparations, the Finance Ministry is urging the early and full recovery of the Japan Camphor Company and the Japan Reclaimed Camphor Company which were damaged in the air raids. To this end, the same ministry has obtained the cooperation of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

The entire production of camphor and reclaimed camphor in Japan is controlled by the two companies under a unified system. The former company suffered a great blow from the raids and as the result has suspended its business, while the latter's production facilities were partially destroyed. However, the company is functioning for its facilities remained intact from the raids. It is expected that two companies will be restored to their former state within this year.

It was also disclosed that practically no damage was suffered from the raids by raw camphor manufacturing factories built in camphor-producing mountains.

Arimitsu Takes New Post

Some changes in the personnel in the Ministry of Education were announced on September 5. Jiro Arimitsu, Director of the Science Bureau of the Ministry, has been appointed Director of the Physical Training Bureau which has been revived. As Second Section Chief of the newly established Scientific Education Bureau, Shigeru Kusaka, technical officer of the now defunct Board of Technology has been appointed. With the abolition of the Student Mobilization Bureau, Hiroshi Nagai heading this department has retired from government service.

Ichikawa Made Director

Hikotaro Ichikawa on September 5 was appointed full-time Director of the Second Division of the Board of Information, which post had been held concurrently by Minoru Akabane, Vice-President of the Board of Information.

Grim Tragedy of Atomic Bomb Vividly Told By NBC Scribe Who Visited Hiroshima

Special

GUAM, September 4.—"As far as the eye can see the city was laid to waste," declared a NBC correspondent, one of the first Americans to see Hiroshima, the spot where the first atomic bomb fell at a quarter past eight on the morning of August 6.

"Six miles outside the city of Hiroshima, we began to see signs of what the atomic bomb did," he declared. "Windows shattered, roofs torn from the sides—as far as the eye can see the city was laid to waste." The correspondent quoted his interpreter, as telling him that he saw a flash and felt the concussion severely 20 miles away.

The correspondent said that the destruction wrought in Hiroshima "is more than you can possibly imagine—twisted steel girders, burned-out cars and buses, every street was completely desolate—all of these impossible ever to use again or even repair. Imagine this and then you will get a slight idea of the destruction in Hiroshima," he said.

His eye-witness account continued: "In the scene which was gaunt, black and cruel, some telephone poles were jutting out, a dozen concrete buildings had their walls blackened and their insides blown out. But you still haven't got it all. To feel the complete tragedy of the scene you must smell the odor of bodies decaying under the ruins. You must see every blade of grass blackened by the terrible heat, trees without a twig or leaf and pools of melted glass or heaps of bottles simply liquified."

The correspondent said it was a different scene from Berlin where he said in spite of the 73,000 tons of bombs the destruction is not so complete.

And describing the people of the city that he met, the correspondent said they were "not unfriendly." He said, most of them just stared at us and a couple of old men chatted for a minute in broken English. They said that they used to live in California. They nodded and even smiled when we said we were Americans.

"Toward the end of the gloomy, rainy afternoon we drove to a fine modern building in the suburbs which had been set out as a temporary headquarters for the reconstruction bureau. We talked with a high official in the government who was in Hiroshima when the atomic bomb struck.

"The first he had seen of the bomb was a blinding flash of light and his house collapsed. He climbed out of the rubble and saw fires burning everywhere. It was he who went to a police station and sent out the first report of what happened."

The correspondent then revealed a string of figures, connected with the tragedy. The city had a population of 350,000. Of this figure 220,000 were injured when the bomb struck. All persons who were out of doors at the time the bomb struck were killed instantly. Thirty-thousand more people are missing, probably still buried under the rubble. The severely wounded numbered 43,500. The total of known dead not including those missing is 63,000 on the 1st of September.

"But still the grim tragedy of the atomic bomb is not yet told," the NBC correspondent added, "for according to all the information I could gather, all of the wounded as well as many of those who received no wounds will also die. Victims in the hospitals around Kure with only minor wounds on the hands or face suffer from extreme nausea. Their temperatures rise as high as 104 degrees. They cough up blood. All of them probably will die."

According to information gathered by the correspondent, the radium released from the atomic bomb caused the burns and an instrument showed that there is still much radium scattered through the ground in tiny particles. This will not hurt anyone who is in the area only for a short time, but may affect those who live there.

"I for one am glad to leave this awful scene of destruction. I was glad to get out of the city," the correspondent concluded.

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, September 7

POSSIBILITIES OF AN UNARMED GREAT POWER

MAINICHI—Japan was until yesterday, a strong and great Power. That same Japan has now, through her defeat, been stripped of her overseas territories; she will only retain an area even smaller than she held before the Sino-Japanese War. Moreover, she will be completely disarmed. Japan had been termed the only armed Power in the world possessing a strong army and navy of balanced proportions. But she will be disarmed; and obviously, she will not remain a strong Power. However, she holds a population of nearly 80,000,000 inhabitants.

The Japanese have no means to throw overboard their high pride which they had until yesterday as the leaders of East Asia. And they are a people with absolutely the highest rate of primary school education in the world. While it is obvious that Japan will cease to be a strong Power, it cannot be said definitely that she will at the same time cease to be a great Power. But then the question is this: can Japan remain as a great Power, or not?

According to notions held heretofore, no great Power could exist that was not a strong Power. There existed no great Power that was not armed. Yet, from the original meaning of the words a "strong" Power and a "great" Power are different. And depending on the way of Japan's construction hereafter—can we not succeed to build up, for the first time in the history of mankind, a great Power without arms?

As revealed in the Imperial Rescript, one of the important reasons of Japan's surrender was the appearance of the atomic bomb. It is said that on account of this new war weapon the aspects of future wars will be changed entirely. Already, a British periodical has pointed out that with the discovery of the atomic bomb, the reason to forbid the production of aircraft in defeated Germany has been eliminated, and even for Britain herself it has become meaningless to keep her fleet. If that is true, then, no matter how great military equipment and armaments may be, they would be powerless in the face of this new weapon. Nevertheless, the victor nations in the current Great War will not cease to retain permanently their military equipment.

It is true that concerning the use of the atomic bomb, there is already talk about international control. It can therefore not be gainsaid that where the use of this new weapon is blocked, the classification as a strong Power will as heretofore depend on armaments. But this is all too artificial. No matter what America and Britain may have to say about it—inevitably, the theory and production method of the atomic bomb will have to be made public before long. And undoubtedly, its commercial and industrial application will also surely come. If it is being said that for the next 100 years it will not be applicable to peaceful uses, that is probably propaganda. It is a mere excuse in view of the threatening danger that the equipment and investments of the mining industry of the entire world would become entirely worthless.

At any rate, wars hereafter will have to be fought with weapons entirely different from those used heretofore, and by entirely new methods. In classifying the strength or weakness of a nation, the question as to whether or not that nation possesses armaments in the old sense will be of no standard. And we believe that this will apply even more so to the size of the country.

How can a people of 80,000,000 subsist in a narrow territory? It cannot be denied that even just to feed the people, will be quite a difficult job. But we will have to feed ourselves on this territory. Moreover, the Potsdam Proclamation does not deny Japan's future participation in international trade. The Japanese people will make efforts to raise their living standard. Not only that: also in all their material and spiritual culture they will endeavor to surpass the first-rate countries of the world. This is not an easy matter—but it is not impossible.

Let us look at the simplest facts. The rice output just before the Sino-Japanese War was 37 or 38,000,000 koku. It has risen now to an average yearly production of 60,000,000 koku. This was on account of the progress in agricultural technique, increased use of fertilizer, and so on. By further improvements, further increase production will be possible. The world cannot term a nation formed by 80,000,000 people a small Power. And if, through the spirit of that people, its life and culture and morality are made higher than those of any people in the world, then it must indeed be termed a grand Great Power, even without arms. This is by no means impossible. It would be a grand sight for mankind. Japan will start marching toward that goal.

IMPORTANT ROLE IS SEEN FOR TOURIST INDUSTRY

Proper Attention to Expected Foreign Visitors Is Stressed by Executive

After five years' activity under the name of Toa Kotsu Kosha, the former Japan Tourist Bureau, which has always been in the vanguard in the introduction of the true culture of Japan to travelers from abroad, will shortly start afresh as the Nippon Kotsu Kosha to present the new Tourist Japan.

Gyoji Arai, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Toa Kotsu Kosha and member of the House of Representatives who, as the first director of the International Tourist Bureau when it was established in 1930, laid the foundations of the tourist industry in this country, stated as follows in respect to the new set-up of Tourist Japan.

"It is not clear yet what industries will be permitted in Japan, but industries having to do with raw silk, ceramics and lacquerware, textiles, gold and silver mining are among the likely ones. With the advance made by the nylon and rayon industries in the United States, however, it is a matter of conjecture yet as to what the demand will be for this product in the world market. The cotton spinning industry, which for a time even surpassed the Lancashire mills, too, cannot be resumed quickly due to lack of bottoms.

"The tourist industry is, therefore, bound to come to the forefront. The Japanese had hitherto looked askance on the tourist industry, deeming it beneath their dignity as a first-class Power to make endeavors to attract foreigners to this country for money. From now, however, the coming and going of the people of the Allied countries will daily become more frequent.

"Fortunately, our country is blessed by nature with many of the requisites for making it a suitable tourist land. In order to start this tourist industry off on a sound basis, we must try our best to welcome the visitors from the various countries in a pleasant manner and to send them home in a pleasant frame of mind.

"In catering to the tourists we must be careful with hotel accommodations, souvenirs and food and do away with questionable hotels and inns, amusement places for pleasure alone, and such haphazard souvenirs as were made before the war. Also, Nikko and Nara will not be the sole sightseeing objectives, but all places of natural beauty, as well as devastated areas, will be shown, always with the aim of giving pleasure in a refined manner to the visitors.

"Accordingly, the people in the tourist industry must not take any course they like, but must work under guidance. The new Nippon Kotsu Kosha, as a non-government organ, would like to supervise this tourist industry.

"Only one of the tourist hotels was burnt, leaving 14 whole, while through the Japan Hotel Association plans are being drawn to build more first-class hotels."

Station Names in Romaji

By request of the Allied troops, the Transportation Ministry on September 6 ordered all railway stations to put up on the platform, the name of the station in Japanese Romaji. Also the same is required of waiting-room, lavatory and ticket office.

Hata Named Secretary

Shigenori Hata, Home Ministry Secretary on September 6, was appointed Secretary in the Board of Information concurrently to take charge of the Fourth Section of the First Division of the Board of Information.

Rites Held for Ogawa

Funeral services for Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, former Supreme Adviser to the Burmese Government, who shared the fate of the Japanese mercy ship Awa Maru, sunk by an American submarine, were solemnized at the Tsukiji Honganji Temple on the afternoon of September 6. Tsuneo Kanemitsu, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Dai-Nippon Seijikai, was chairman of the funeral committee. A large number of prominent officials from the Government and private quarters attended the function.

POLITICAL PARTIES BEGIN ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES

Hatoyama Group Busy With Nippon Jiyuto — Formation of Nippon Shakaito Also Looms

With the conclusion of the 88th Extraordinary Diet the reorganization and formation of new political parties have suddenly become active. The Dai Nippon Seijikai, majority party at present, will decide formally upon its dissolution at the meeting of parliamentary members to be held on September 7, and a general meeting to declare its dissolution will be opened on about September 10.

Then, the formation of a new party by Ichiro Hatoyama and others is already progressing in concrete form and its articles of association and declaration of basic principles are now being drafted. Formal organization is expected to take place in the middle of September. It may be called the Nippon Jiyuto, or Liberal Party of Japan.

The parliamentary members of the former Shakai Taishuto (Social Mass Party), the former Ronoto (Farmer and Labor Party) and others had conferred on September 4 and 5 and a general agreement upon their great amalgamation for democratic principles was reportedly reached. Thus it is expected that they will soon start an active political movement under the new organization, the Nippon Shakaito (the Socialist Party of Japan).

Though other small parties may be naturally formed, it is expected at present that after the coming general election the House of Representatives will be mainly composed of the new political party to be organized by the dissolution of the Dai Nippon Seijikai, the Nippon Jiyuto, and the Nippon Shakaito though these names are not yet official.

Among the political movements outside the House of Representatives, may be mentioned the Toa Remmei (East Asiatic League) headed by Lieutenant General Kanji Ishikawa which may become a political party. Aiichiro Fujiyama, Chu Funada and others are also planning to organize a new party with the backing of the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Economy.

Heads Nomura Kaisha

Motogoro Nomura was appointed president of the Nomura Gomei Kaisha on September 4 at the family council following the death of the late President Tokushichi Nomura.

Tada, Chiba Quit Posts

Lieutenant General Reikichi Tada, President of the Technological Board, and Dr. Saburo Chiba, Vice-President of the same Board, were relieved of their posts under date of September 4 with the abolition of the Board.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1945

Education Swings to Peace

Sweeping changes are expected soon in the educational program of the country; and of especial importance will be the discontinuance of military education in the schools of Japan. Already detailed instructions have been given to regional superintendents and principals so that the ruling will be in effect by the middle of this month at the latest. Such an immediate decision, while no doubt an anticipatory move, coming only 10 days after acceptance of the Allied peace terms, is commendable and points to the fact that the Government is prepared and willing to cooperate in the universal program for peace.

One of the first steps to be taken will be the abolition of the Wartime Education Ordinance promulgated last May. It was under this ordinance that the systematic mobilization of students was to be carried out in the concerted war effort movement current at that time. The Student Corps Working Council and the Student Corps Direction Headquarters created to carry out the provisions of the ordinance will very likely be dissolved with certain exceptions. The same will be true of the Student Mobilization Bureau in the Education Ministry. The exceptions here noted would be necessary if student help should be retained in such fields as food production, transportation and communications. The significant difference however, would be that this would not be mobilization for any war purpose. Already most of the students who had been employed in munitions factories have been discharged.

Education will probably be one of the most important postwar problems, second only to the primary needs of food, shelter and clothing. The greatest burden of the reconstruction of Japan will lie with education. It is the student of today who will shoulder the burdens of the nation of tomorrow; and future development and progress will depend upon how his mind has been molded.

Although the present announcement is merely one step in the direction of peacetime education, it is expected that eventually a complete new program will be drafted by the new Minister of Education, Tamon Maeda. Such a program will obviously have to be closely tied up with the reconstruction program and may not materialize for a long time to come. It will have to move in step with the food problem and the gradual elimination of the ration system, only possible when supplies become abundant, for it must be remembered that any inflow of great numbers of students into the cities will entail gigantic problems of feeding. At the same time the education program will also have to depend upon the housing situation. Under present conditions it will be impossible for a city like Tokyo, for instance, to house thousands of students according to prewar standards. Another problem will be the assembling of the necessary teachers and professors who have taken refuge out of town during the war.

For these and other reasons it would be the wisest policy for the time being to keep the schools in their evacuated locations for some time yet. In this respect the "learn-while-working" program adopted during the war will have to remain effective to a certain extent. Likewise the measures permitting the delegation of unusual authority to regional superintendents and principals so that policies may be adjusted to conditions peculiar to districts will also have to continue in effect.

Along with the demobilization of the men at the front, not only will thousands of students return to the schools but many teachers, too, will return to their former positions. These teachers should immediately be employed so that the burden upon the teachers in actual service at the moment may be ameliorated. Matriculation rules should be simplified, and the utmost conveniences afforded the returning students.

The abolition of military education and the tentative education program in general should meet with the approval of the people. True, the volte-face from war to peace cannot be completely accomplished without a certain degree of friction. This quick conformity with the state of affairs both national and international, however, is not a measure of expediency but a long-range policy marked with good foresight; and as such a policy fits most naturally and painlessly into the new program for peace we may expect that the people will be solidly behind it. As already mentioned, it is doubtless a move in anticipation of Allied demands, but it may be said with certitude that the inborn adaptability of the Japanese people to new conditions and their natural love of peace will make the tendency welcome.

On the whole, education can only be carried out under conditions of peace. There have already been many lamenting comments upon the inferior standard of knowledge among the students of the present day; and a quick return to normal conditions will be welcomed by a people who are proud of their high percentage of literacy. It will be another great step forward in the cultural elevation of the people. In this respect it will be a return to basic principles, and in the long run, will redound to the favorable welfare of the nation.

It is expected that reaction outside of the country, especially in the Allied nations, to this measure for the abolition of military education should also be highly favorable. All the powers of the world are now demobilizing at great speed or preparing to do so soon. There will, of course, remain the great problem of world policing to be looked after even when the smoke of conflict has completely cleared. But it is to be hoped that the other countries will follow soon in the same line. It should lead to a rapid liquidation of draft and selective service rulings, and perhaps even to the abolition of military academies and reserve officers training in colleges and universities the world over. It will, indeed, be a contributory step toward peace that men should not be taught the methods of fighting.

REVIVAL OF LITERATURE IS BEGUN IN KAMAKURA

10 Noted Writers to Set Up Publishing Firm; Students Flock to Ueno Library

With the end of the war the revival of literature has begun in Kamakura ahead of other cities of Japan. Through joint investment, a publishing firm has been planned by 10 noted literary men and women living in Kamakura.

The writers who will participate in the organization of the new publishing firm include Ton Satomi, Jiro Osaragi, Masao Kume, Yasunari Kawabata, Fusao Hayashi, Jun Takami, Masajiro Kobayashi, Yoshihide Nakayama, Miss Shizue Masugi and Miss Nobuko Yoshiya.

The name of the firm will be the Kamakura Literature Joint Stock Company, and it will be devoted to the publication of literary books and magazines. Mr. Satomi will be made president of the firm. Messrs. Kume, Osaragi, Kawabata and Takami, will act as directors. Mr. Kawabata will be in charge of publishing magazines.

The first task of the new publishing firm will be the publication of a collection of present-day literature of Japan.

Ueno Library Busy

A sudden increase has been noted in the number of people using the Ueno Public Library. At eight sharp, the great doors of the library are opened. The scrapping of shoes of the young students as they go up the stairs, breaks the silence of the still morning.

During the war, only a hundred or so students were using the library each day but at present, book-hungry students are storming the library in great numbers.

During the hostilities, books on science were read mostly but now books on literature rank first. The library is proud of the fact that not a single book out of the 1,100,000 including 300,000 foreign books that have been dispersed, has been destroyed by fire. With the gradual return of about 300,000 books, the Ueno Public Library has become a grateful cultural center for the Tokyoites.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Early History of Parties and Statesmen Told

II

But the Cabinet fell to pieces from within, right after the third session of the Diet, and the second Ito Cabinet was formed in August, 1892. It was Ito who drafted the Constitution and stood aloof from the political parties, although he later became the President of the Jiyu-to or the Liberal Party himself. And the Ito Cabinet cleverly managed the fourth session of the Diet which threatened a collision between the Cabinet and the Diet over the question of the Budget. But the Cabinet was taken to task by the Diet over the misbehavior of some Ministers and the fifth session was dissolved without any reason given on January 30, 1894. At the third general election which occurred on March 1, 1894, the Ito Cabinet took a very fair attitude because Ito was always anxious to be or at least to seem constitutional. Its outcome was again disadvantageous to the Government, and the sixth session, which was convoked on May 12, 1884, was dissolved on June 2 because of the nonconfidence resolution on the last dissolution and the diplomatic inability of the Government. It may be remarked here that Tsuyoshi Inukai, the late Premier, appeared on the surface of the political world for the first time at this session. He was a member of the Lower House from the beginning and had organized a progressive party of his own a little before this, but his motion of wholesale non-confidence was the first occasion that his earnestness and sincerity for the maintenance of parliamentary authority began to show itself.

The Sino-Japanese War

The interval between the sixth and seventh sessions was but half a year, yet it was marked by many important political and diplomatic affairs. The Sino-Japanese War, 1894-1895, broke out in July, 1894. The general election was carried out on September 1 of the same year. The seventh session had been expected to witness a repeated collision of the Diet and the Government, but the first international war drew all the attention of the people and the session closed peacefully after lasting but four days instead of a week as fixed, on the 22nd of October, 1894, at Hiroshima, where the Emperor was staying during the war to command the Imperial Army and Navy. All parties were united for the national cause and supported the Government with one accord, and the military emergency budget amounting to ¥150,000,000 was immediately passed without any reduction. All the political conflicts at home were stilled in the face of the international war and the eighth session convoked on December 22, 1894, was quietly carried out. The peace treaty with China was sanctioned on March 20, 1895. But the interference of the Three Powers on the lease of the Liaotung Peninsula aroused indignation throughout Japan, and this feeling soon centered in an attack on the Government.

A Political Bloc

The Kaishin-to, Kakushin-to, People's Association, Chugoku Progressive Party, Financial Kakushin-to and Ohte Club were united in criticizing the Government's weak diplomacy, and formed a union called the Central Representative Club. The Liberal Party did not join the Club, because it had come to some understanding with the Government, and had a special connection with Ito, who gradually had drawn nearer to this political party. Just before the 9th session the Liberal Party took off its mask and openly declared its coalition with the Ito Cabinet. This was the first instance of a political party being publicly united with the Government.

The Progressive Party

Ito's policy was a success and the 9th session ended in the victory of the Government by the faithful support of the Liberal Party. The defeated parties recognized the need of a stronger union and on March 1, 1896, the Kaishin-to, Kakushin-to and three other bodies dissolved themselves and organized the Shimpo-to or Progressive Party under Okuma. The platform of the new party was to exalt the sacredness of the Imperial House and to advance the rights and welfare of the people, (1) by establishing a responsible cabinet with the removal of political evils, (2) by enlarging the national power with the renovation of diplomacy, and (3) by developing private enterprises with the readjustment of the financial policy.

Since then the Liberal Party and the Progressive Party, as the two greatest political parties in the country, became rivals. The members of the Lower House, by party grouping, were as follows at the end of March: the Liberal Party 110, the Progressive Party 100, People's Association 32, Yamaguchi Group 5, Kishu Group 4, unaffiliated 49.

Itagaki Joins Ito

After the 9th session, Itagaki of the Library Party entered the Ito Cabinet and took the post of Home Minister. The Ito Cabinet was in power three full years and managed numerous political matters of importance but it collapsed in August, 1896, mainly because of the difficulty of making the budget meet the post-war financial need. The Matsukata Cabinet which came next was a coalition of Matsukata's Satsuma clan and Okuma's Progressive Party, for these two characters were most fitted to manage the financial difficulty of the country. This cabinet took a very progressive policy in removing long existing political evils and financial defects and its activity was welcomed with much expectation. But the Liberal Party, now in opposition, was ready to make attacks against the Cabinet which contained Okuma, their political enemy. The tenth session which was convoked on December 25, 1896, passed off with little trouble for the Government, although the Liberal Party attacked it on the score of its foreign diplomacy. It is to the credit of the Matsukata Cabinet that it established the gold standard of national currency.

Exit Okuma

Okuma, Foreign Minister, resigned in November, 1897, and the relation between the Cabinet and his party was severed. Matsukata now endeavored to get the support of the Liberal Party but in vain, and the Cabinet faced the 11th session of the Diet without any assistance from political parties. A non-confidence resolution was proposed by 38 members in the session and seconded by 150. On December 25, 1897, the Lower House was suddenly dissolved, but the Cabinet itself resigned in miserable defeat. Ito was ordered to form a cabinet for the third time, and it was again a transcendental one. The 12th session was begun on May 14, 1898. The Government proposed an increase of taxes on land, sake, and incomes, but was defeated by an absolute majority of 247, and the House was dissolved in revenge. This action of the Government, however, greatly stimulated the development of anti-governmental parties, and brought about an extraordinary political phenomenon. It was but a faint herald of the dawn of party government, but it gave a real shock for the first time to the foundations of the clan and bureaucratic forces in Japanese politics. Both the Liberals and the Progressives had had a very hard time in the past to wage war against clan statesmen and bureaucracy, but in most cases they had been treated by the latter like mere instruments for accomplishing their own purposes. Now they came to their senses and saw that their real foes were these same clansmen and bureaucrats who monopolized the government, and that their first aim must be the destruction of them. On June 21, 1898, both parties held final meetings simultaneously and dissolved themselves, and on the 22nd they all met at the Shintomi Theater, Tsukiji, Tokyo, and amalgamated themselves into a new party, the Kenseikai, or Constitutional Party, to put an end to bureaucratic government and to establish a party government.

(To Be Continued)

Commission Changes Name

The Commission for the Benefit of Japanese Nationals in Enemy Countries will change its name to the Commission for the Benefit of Japanese Nationals Abroad with the termination of the war. Under close ties with the Foreign Office and the International Red Cross Society, the Commission will continue its aid and relief of Japanese nationals abroad.

DISARMED JAPAN

By JAPONICUS

"If I were to be appointed Prime Minister of the Japanese Empire and could have my way," said Kanzo Uchimura some decades ago, "I would disarm the country and show the world how nations ought to behave."

This statement by a prominent Christian philosopher of the Meiji era was, I suppose, laughed out of court by hardboiled statesmen of the day. It is an irony of history that Japan is destined actually to become a disarmed nation. By signing the Instrument of Surrender on September 2 of the year of grace 1945 Japan solemnly promised not only to command her armed forces to cease hostilities, to lay down arms, to immediately liberate Allied prisoners of war and internees, but to adopt disarmament as her future national policy in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration.

The disarmament is to be effected by Japan not voluntarily as envisaged by Kanzo Uchimura, but as a result of her defeat in the present war, by the logic of preponderant force, so to speak. This sudden shift of policy to convert Japan from a fully armed nation into a radically disarmed nation has been decided upon by His Majesty the Emperor and we have no doubt that the whole nation will abide by the Imperial Command. Faithfully to obey the Imperial Will is one of the fundamental tenets of Japanese national morality. The Emperor's command is the categorical imperative for every Japanese. Foreign political observers have witnessed in these moves of the Far Eastern islanders a symbol of national unity, a peerless cementing force in Japan's political life which, as in other countries, is characterized by a divergence of opinions and antagonisms. On August 15 every Japanese home listened in to hear His Majesty's address on the radio—an event unprecedented in the history of Japan—announcing His resolution to "pave the way for a grand peace." He graciously decided to accept the Potsdam Declaration. His Majesty concluded His impressive speech by saying, "Cultivate the ways of rectitude; foster nobility of spirit; and work with resolution so as ye may enhance the innate glory of our polity and keep pace with the progress of the world." The whole nation listened to every word of His Majesty with tears in their eyes, with mixed emotions. The glory of her military arms is to be a thing of the past, a glory of peaceful Japan is to be the aim which the entire nation high and low should bend their whole energies toward. This is the Imperial Command and it is to be the guide of their life. This, rather than the size of the occupation forces, is, in the opinion of the present writer, the guarantee for the faithful and scrupulous execution of the Potsdam Declaration.

The existence of alien occupation forces in their homeland to dictate Japan's national policy is certainly humiliating to a highly sensitive people like the Japanese, who cherish national honor above everything else. However, the occupation forces are to stay here not permanently, though for an indefinite period. They are to stay here not to enslave the Japanese race nor to destroy the Japanese as a nation, but for a definite purpose: to guarantee the fulfilment of the terms of the Instrument of Surrender. And the Emperor wisely sounded a warning to His people to avoid any outburst of emotion which may engender unnecessary complications.

General Douglas MacArthur's task and responsibility as the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers is certainly a heavy one. But it will be greatly alleviated by this mental preparedness of the Japanese people and by the basic accord of his objectives with those of the Japanese authorities,—disarmament and the construction of a new peaceful Japan. He will find the first task comparatively easy. It will, I am sure, proceed more or less mechanically. The second task, involving modifications in economic and political systems, are, in the nature of things, more complicated and cannot proceed so mechanically. You may, for instance, impose an alien system on a disarmed nation by a fiat backed by force. In such a case, as every intelligent statesman is aware, it either will not work at all or else it works too well so as to denationalize the people and ultimately to engender degenerative tendencies in the civil life of the nation. An exact knowledge of the life of the nation, combined with a deep insight into the national psychology is essential for attaining the end desired. However, if mutual confidence subsists between both parties, there is no reason why the delicate task may not proceed smoothly. Provided that General MacArthur does not arouse suspicions that he is taking advantage of the armed forces to enslave the Japanese race either economically or politically or to destroy the Japanese as a nation, and provided that he keeps the occupation forces well in hand, he will surely find the government and the people as a whole cooperative and accommodating. I feel confident that if he perform his new duties with statesman-like prudence, he will find his task crowned with unprecedented success, and that his meritorious services in the cause of humanity and peace will long be remembered with gratitude not only by the two nations facing the Pacific but by mankind as a whole.

Can a disarmed nation survive and develop as a nation? It remains an unsolved problem in political science. Perhaps it depends largely on the state of morality actually prevailing between nations. If the disarmament of Japan is to be regarded as a natural result, pure and simple, of her defeat in arms, it is a phenomenon not novel in the history of modern world politics in which power-politics has been dominant since the days of the Renaissance Italian princes. If, however, disarmed Japan can develop in the future as a respectable and a truly great nation the phenomenon will indeed open a new chapter in the history of mankind. It will be a sign of the true progress of international morality on which in the final analysis world peace depends. Is Kanzo Uchimura's dictum a sheer mirage of a religious fanatic or is it to prove to be a correct prediction of the future of international society? Does Japan's disarmament indicate, by the relentless logic of international power-politics, the road to her ultimate ruin, or is it to be an earnest of the shape of things to come and to be brought about?

REPORT TO THE DIET

On the Termination of the War

ANNEX I

Proclamation of the Three Powers, the United States, Great Britain and China

(Potsdam, July 26, 1945)

1. We the President of the United States, the President of the National Government of the Republic of China, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, representing the hundreds of millions of our countrymen, have conferred and agreed that Japan shall be given an opportunity to end this war.

2. The prodigious land, sea and air forces of many times reinforced by their armies and air fleets from West, are poised to strike the final blows upon Japan. This military power is sustained and inspired by the determination of all the Allied Nations to prosecute the war against Japan until she ceases to resist.

3. The result of the futile and senseless German resistance to the might of the aroused free peoples of the world stands forth in awful clarity as an example to the people of Japan. The might that now converges on Japan is immeasurably greater than that which, when applied to the resisting Nazis, necessarily laid waste to the lands, the industry and the method of life of the whole German people. The full application of our military power, backed by our resolve, will mean the inevitable and complete destruction of the Japanese armed forces and just as inevitably the utter devastation of the Japanese homeland.

4. The time has come for Japan to decide whether she will continue to be controlled by those self-willed militaristic advisers whose unintelligent calculations have brought the Empire of Japan to the threshold of annihilation, or whether she will follow the path of reason.

5. The following are our terms: We will not deviate from them. There are no alternatives. We shall brook no delay.

6. There must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, for we insist that a new order of peace, security and justice will be impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world.

7. Until such a new order is established and until there is convincing proof that Japan's war-making power is destroyed, points in Japanese territory to be designated by the Allies shall be occupied to secure the achievement of the basic objectives we are here setting forth.

8. The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out and Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor islands as we determine.

9. The Japanese military forces, after being completely disarmed, shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives.

10. We do not intend that the Japanese shall be enslaved as a race or destroyed as a nation, but stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals, including those who have visited cruelties upon our prisoners. The Japanese Government shall remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people. The freedom of speech, of religion, and of thought as well as respect for the fundamental human rights shall be established.

11. Japan shall be permitted to maintain such industries as will sustain her economy and permit the exaction of just reparation in kind, but not those which would enable her to rearm for war. To this end, access to, as distinguished from control of, raw materials shall be permitted. The eventual Japanese participation in world trade relations shall be permitted.

12. The occupying forces of the Allies shall be withdrawn from Japan as soon as these objectives have been accomplished and there has been established, in accordance with the freely expressed will of the Japanese people, a peacefully-inclined and responsible government.

13. We call upon the Government of Japan to proclaim now the unconditional surrender of all the Japanese armed forces, and to provide proper and adequate assurances of their good faith in such action. The alternative for Japan is prompt and utter destruction.

ANNEX II

Note of the Japanese Government Regarding Their Acceptance of the Provisions of the Potsdam Declaration

In obedience to the gracious command of His Majesty the Emperor who, ever anxious to enhance the cause of world peace, desires earnestly to bring about an early termination of hostilities with a view to saving mankind from the calamities to be imposed upon them by further continuation of the war, the Japanese Government asked several weeks ago the Soviet Government, with which neutral relations then prevailed, to render good offices in restoring peace vis-a-vis the enemy Powers. Unfortunately, these efforts in the interest of peace having failed, the Japanese Government, in conformity with the august wish of His Majesty to restore the general peace and desiring to put an end to the untold sufferings entailed by war as quickly as possible, have decided upon the following:

The Japanese Government are ready to accept the terms enumerated in the Joint Declaration which was issued at Potsdam on July 26, 1945, by the heads of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and China, and later subscribed to by the Soviet Government, with the understanding that the said Declaration does not comprise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of His Majesty as a sovereign ruler.

The Japanese Government hope sincerely that this understanding is warranted and desire keenly that an explicit indication to that effect will be speedily forthcoming.

August 10th,
the 20th year of Showa.

ANNEX III

Answer of the United States Government to the Japanese Government on Behalf of the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China

(August 11)

With regard to the Japanese Government's message accepting the terms of the Potsdam Proclamation but containing the statement with the understanding that said declaration does not comprise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of His Majesty as a sovereign ruler, our position is as follows:

From the moment of surrender, the authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate the surrender terms.

The Emperor will be required to authorize and ensure the signature by the Government of Japan and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters of the surrender terms necessary to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration and shall issue his commands to all the Japanese military, naval and air authorities and to all the forces under their control wherever located to cease active operations, and to surrender their arms and to issue such other orders as the Supreme Commander may require to give effect to the surrender terms.

Immediately upon the surrender, the Japanese Government shall transport prisoners of war and civilian internees to places of safety as directed where they can quickly be placed aboard Allied transports.

The ultimate form of government of Japan shall, in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration, be established by the freely expressed will of the Japanese people.

The armed forces of the Allied Powers will remain in Japan until the purposes set forth in the Potsdam Declaration are achieved.

A CHINESE MYSTIC

Chuang Tzu, Flourished Two Centuries After Lao Tzu

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

II

As with Lao Tzu, Tao forms the center and pivot of Chuang Tzu's whole system; and this imparts real unity to his work, which in other respects appears undeniably straggling and ill-compacted. But Tao as conceived by Chuang Tzu is not quite the same thing as the Tao of which Lao Tzu spoke with such wondering awe. The difference will be better understood after a brief sketch of the gradual development in the meaning of the word. The first meaning of Tao is "road" or "way," and in very early times it was used by a figure of speech for the "way" or method of doing a thing. Thus it came to denote a rule of right conduct, moral action, or the principle underlying it. There also grew up in common speech a natural antithesis between the Way of Heaven (T'ien Tao) and the Way of Man, the former expression signifying the highest standard of wisdom and moral excellence, as opposed to the blind groping after truth here below. Finally the "T'ien" was dropped, and Tao then stood alone for the great unseen principle of Good dominating and permeating the Universe. The transition is visible in Lao Tzu, who was probably the first to employ the term in its transcendental sense, but who also retains the older expression T'ien Tao. In one of his sayings T'ien Tao is practically equivalent to Tao the First Cause, and must therefore be translated not the Way but the Tao of Heaven. This brings us to the next stage, of which Chuang Tzu is the representative. In his writings Tao never seems to mean "way." But he introduces a new element of perplexity by speaking of T'ien and Tao as though they were two coexistent yet perfectly distinct cosmic principles. He also uses the combination T'ien Tao, and it is here that the clue to the difficulty must be sought. The Tao of Heaven is evidently an attribute rather than a thing in itself, and it is T'ien which has now become the First Cause. It is a less impersonal conception, however, than Lao Tzu's transcendental Tao, and in fact closely approximates to our own term "God." What, then, is Chuang Tzu's Tao? Though by no means always clear and consistent on the subject, he seems to regard it as the "Virtue" or manifestation of the divine First Principle. It is what he somewhere calls "the happiness of God."—which to the Taoist of course means a state of profound and passionless tranquillity, a "sacred everlasting calm."

(To Be Continued)

VOCABULARY

T

take, toru
talk, hanasu
taste, aji
tea, cha, o-cha
tea (black), kocha
tea-house, chaya
teapot, kyusu dobin
telegram, dempo
telegraph-office, denshinkyoku
telephone, denwa
temple (Buddhist), tera
„ (Shinto), jinsha, miya
tepid, nurui
that, sore
there, atchi-ni, soko-ni
thief, dorobo
thing, mono
this, kore
ticket, kippu
„ (return), ofuku-kippu
time, toki
time-table, jikanhyo
tinned provisions, kanzume
tooth, ha
tooth-brush, hayoji
towel, tenugui, taoru
town, machi
train, kisha (ressha)
„ (last), shu-ressha
„ (express), kyuko-ressha
tram-car (electric), densha
trouble, mendo
trousers, zubon
trout, masu

U

umbrella (Japanese), kasa
„ (European), komori-gasa
uncle, oji(-san)
under, shita-ni
underwear, shitagi
unhealthy, doku ni naru, fukenko (na)
up, ue, kami
upon, ue-ni
upside down, sakasama
upstairs, nikai-ni
use, tsukau

V

vacant, kara
vegetables, yasai
value, neuchi
various, iro-iro-no
very, taiso
view, keshiki, nagame
vinegar, su
voyage, kokai

W

waiter, boi-san, kyuji
waitress, neisan, jokyu
walk (to), aruku
want (to), hoshii
warm, atatakai
wash (to), arau
watch, kaichu-dokei
water (cold), mizu
„ (hot), o-yu
water-closet, benjo, habakari
waterfall, taki
water-melon, suika
way, michi
weak, yowai
weather, tenki
weep, naku
weight, mekata
west, nishi
wet, nureta
wet season, tsuyu
what, nani
when, itsu
where, doko
white, shiroi
who, dare
why, naze
wife (one's own), kanai, tsuma
„ (somebody else's) okusama
wind, kaze
window, mado
wine, budoshu
wish (to), negau
wistaria, fuji
woman, onna
word, kotoba
work, shigoto
write, kaku

Y

year, toshi; leap year, urudoshi
yellow, kiiroi
yes, hai
you, anata
young, wakai

Z

zoo, dobutsu-en

The numerals (cardinal*) are as follows:—

1. (hitotsu) or ichi
2. (futatsu) or ni
3. (mitsu) or san
4. (yotsu) or shi
5. (itsutsu) or go
6. (mutsu) or roku
7. (nanatsu) or shichi
8. (yatsu) or hachi
9. (kokonotsu) or ku
10. (to) or ju
11. ju-ichi
12. ju-ni
13. ju-san
14. ju-shi
15. ju-go
16. ju-roku
17. ju-shichi
18. ju-hachi
19. ju-ku
20. ni-ju
21. ni-ju-ichi
30. san-ju
40. shi-ju (yon-ju)
50. go-ju
60. roku-ju
70. shichi-ju (nana-ju)
80. hachi-ju
90. ku-ju
100. hyaku
1,000. sen
10,000. man